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RARE AND CHOICE

773

# IRIS

Notes regarding their SELECTION and CULTIVATION

by

John C. Wister

JULY, 1923

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST PUBLISHED BY

# **MOVILLA GARDENS**

HAVERFORD, PA.





Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and Silver Cups awarded to James Boyd and Movilla Gardens for Iris and Peonies

American Peony Society. Gold Medal for best collection of one hundred varieties, 1920 (No. 10). Gold Medal, best collection of one hundred varieties, 1917 (No. 11). Silver Medal, for best collection of one hundred varieties, amateur class, 1917 (No. 1).

American Iris Society. Silver Medal for best collection of fifty varieties, 1920 (No. 3). Bronze Medal, for best collection of twenty-five varieties, 1920 (No. 2).

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Silver Medal for best collection of Peonies, new varieties, 1920 (Nos. 7 and 9). Silver Medal, for best collection of Iris Germanica, 1920 (Nos. 6 and 9). Silver Medal, for best collection of Peonies, new varieties, 1917 (Nos. 4 and 9). Silver Medal, for Peonies, best five varieties, 1917 (Nos. 5 and 9). Silver Medal, for Peonies, best five varieties, 1916 (Nos. 8 and 9).



# "Movilla Gardens"

are located at Haverford, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia & Western Railway (electric) between Ardmore Avenue Station and Haverford College Station, about one-fourth mile from the former and one-half mile from the latter. Ardmore Avenue Station is eight minutes by train from the 69th Street Terminal of the Market Street Elevated Railway, Philadelphia. Entrance is from Old Haverford Road. By motor, leave Lancaster Avenue (Lincoln Highway) at Ardmore via Ardmore Avenue, or at Haverford via Railroad and College Avenues to Old Haverford Road.

The Peonies and Iris in "Movilla Gardens" with but few exceptions, are from the private gardens of Mr. James Boyd and Mr. John C. Wister, who, as amateurs have been collecting, growing, and testing them for many years. Their stock has been gathered from all over the world and includes the newest and choicest varieties that have been introduced. Mr. Wister has personally visited all the prominent European nurseries since the war and has secured their rarest and most beautiful introductions. Mr. Boyd has given personal attention to the correct labeling and recording of each variety, and all of the stock has been carefully transplanted and cultivated under his supervision.

"Movilla Gardens" have been awarded the highest prizes by the American Peony Society, American Iris Society and The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

"Movilla Gardens" do not offer a general line of plants such as can be bought from the average nurseryman, but confine their lists to a few specialties, offering only the rarest and choicest of each.

A really rare and beautiful Peony or Iris may cost a little more than an ordinary one when originally purchased, but it occupies no more room and requires no more fertilization or cultivation. The rare and beautiful plant is a joy forever—an ever-increasing joy from year to year—something in which the owner will always take pride and be glad to have his friends and neighbors enjoy with him, while the ordinary plant attracts but little notice or comment.

VISITORS. The Gardens can be reached by the Philadelphia and Western Railroad from the 69th Street Terminal of the Market Street Elevated Railroad. They are about seven minutes' walk from Ardmore Avenue Station. Visitors are always welcome, but particularly so when the Iris and Peonies are in bloom. The Gardens will be open on Sundays during the blooming season but no business will be transacted on that day.

### Please Read Before Ordering:—

PRICES quoted herewith cancel all previous quotations, either by letter or in printed lists, and are subject to change without notice. Prices for large quantities quoted on application.

All prices are postage or express prepaid.

TERMS. Cash with order. Remittance may be made by post-office order, express order or bank draft, payable to "Movilla Gardens."

ORDERS should be sent as early as possible, as stock of rarest varieties is very limited. Orders will be accepted subject to stock being unsold when they are received. If stock is exhausted, we will substitute another variety of equal value and of close resemblance or we will return the remittance, as customer may direct. No order for less than three dollars will be accepted.

C. O. D. ORDERS will not be accepted unless accompanied by at least one-half of the amount in cash.

SHIPMENTS will be made by Parcel Post unless we are particularly instructed otherwise. It has been the custom among growers for many years to put extra plants in a shipment which are furnished gratis but which are often of little or no value to the purchaser. Many times they are duplicates of what he already has and are generally taken from stock that the seller wishes particularly to dispose of. As most of our sales are to customers who already have fine collections and wish to increase or improve them, it seems foolish to take the chance of sending varieties which they already have or may not want, and in lieu of this practice we have determined to adopt a plan of free delivery by Parcel Post on all shipments to points in the United States.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all plants which we send by Parcel Post to points within the United States.

COMPLAINTS, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated at once and, if due to our negligence or carelessness, will be promptly rectified.

We use the utmost care to segregate and carefully label every variety which we grow. A complete index is maintained in the office. During the blooming season every block of plants is carefully inspected and the descriptions checked by experts in each particular line. The care that is exercised involves the employment of intelligent help and adds somewhat to the overhead expense, but we believe that discerning buyers will appreciate the certainty of obtaining the variety they want and be willing to pay the cost. Our prices are as low as we can afford to name at the time they are issued. They are governed by supply and demand and it may be possible in some few cases to obtain the same variety from other growers for less money, especially when the plant is better adapted to that grower's particular soil and conditions. In such cases if the other grower is thoroughly reliable and extremely careful and systematic it would seem to be advisable to buy from him, but it appears foolish to risk errors in rare and expensive varieties in order to make a small saving in original costs.

While we use the greatest care to have all plants furnished by us true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, no sale by us carries a warranty of quality, expressed or implied, and for any error we shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ORDER PLAINLY, ON THIS SHEET.

Ship to (Name)

### ORDER SHEET

WE DELIVER FREE BY PARCEL POST TO ALL PARTS OF THE U. S,

# MOVILLA GARDENS

HAVERFORD, PA.

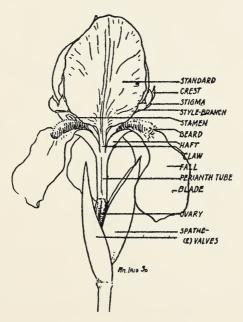
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### **IRIS**

We believe that our collection is one of the finest—if not the finest—in America. We have discarded many of the varieties which are still offered by dealers and replaced them with newer introductions which are decidedly superior. We have reduced our list to about two hundred varieties. It includes the choicest sorts from all parts of the world.

Our descriptions are as brief as possible and we have endeavored not only to avoid superlative praise but also to note the bad qualities of certain varieties as well as their good points. The name of the originator and date of introduction is given whenever known. When not known, the country where first catalogued is substituted. This data has been obtained from the American Iris Society, of which we are charter members. We urge all gardeners to join this Society, which through its research and publications is adding so much to our knowledge and enjoyment of the Iris. Membership is \$3 a year, and may be sent directly to us.



Structure of the Iris Flower

The above illustration is used with the permission of the American Iris Society. It shows the names and positions of the various parts of the flower and wil<sup>1</sup> assist in a clear understanding of the descriptions.

### Bearded Iris

### Pogoniris (erroneously termed "German Iris")

The varieties of this group are the best known and the most commonly cultivated.

It has been the custom for many years to classify them into socalled botanical sections, such as Amoena, Neglecta, Pallida, Plicata, Squalens, etc., but as hybrids have grown more and more numerous this classification has proved inadequate and useless, and we have, therefore, arranged our list alphabetically. We feel sure that all lovers of Iris will appreciate the convenience of this arrangement.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION. A dry, sunny situation suits them best but they will thrive in any good garden soil that is well drained, and are benefited by a light dressing of lime added from year to year. Plant shallow, so that the top of the rhizome is just below the surface of the ground. Water once when planting to settle soil closely around the rhizome. Do not use manure; a little bone-meal, applied in the Fall or when transplanting, is the best fertilizer. Every three or four years, lift, divide, and transplant. The best season for transplanting is soon after flowering; this enables the plants to make sufficient root-growth before winter and ensures successful blooming during the following year. The first winter after planting it is well to cover lightly with loose straw or litter, merely to prevent the rhizomes from being heaved out of the ground by thawing.

**DISEASES AND INSECTS.** There is but one disease and one insect that need give the Iris grower any concern, and these are liable to occur in any garden, but less liable where garden conditions are thoroughly sanitary. Keep the beds well cultivated in summer and free from rubbish at all times.

IRIS ROOT ROT is a treacherous and destructive disease which first softens the base of the leaves and flower stems and then, if not checked, converts the whole rhizome into a slimy rotten mass with an exceedingly offensive odor. The conditions that seem to encourage its development are shade, poor drainage and contact with decaying vegetable matter, such as leaves and weeds or fresh manure. Several methods of treatment have been recommended. Some growers lift the plant as soon as the disease is discovered, carefully cut out all the soft or affected parts and reset in another location. recommend dipping the rhizome for a moment in a corrosive sublimate solution (one part to one thousand of water) or with potassium permanganate solution (a level teaspoonful of the crystals to a quart of water) or with a formalin solution (one and a half tablespoonfuls of formaldehyde to a quart of water). After this treatment plant in a new location if possible. Some growers dust the rhizome with powdered sulphur or dry Bordeaux Mixture or dry powdered gypsum. We have tried all of these methods and have concluded that the gypsum treatment is fully as efficacious and much simpler and more economical than any other. If the variety requiring treatment is rare and you are anxious to see the bloom as soon as possible, do not lift it but scoop out the soft diseased part with an old spoon, scraping clean and applying the powdered gypsum in the cavity and around the rhizome. In this way you disturb the plant as little as possible and cause but little check to its growth. Do not allow any of the diseased tissue to come in contact with healthy plants and destroy all refuse promptly, by fire if possible, otherwise by burying deeply.

It is true that some varieties are much more susceptible to this disease than others, and in our descriptions we have noted susceptibility. Many of these, however, are so beautiful and distinctive that they are well worth growing and caring for. Remember, this disease can only thrive under conditions of abundant moisture.

THE MOTH (MACRONOCTUA ONUSTA). The first indication of the presence of the larva or worm of this obnoxious pest is a small oily looking spot on one of the inner leaves. Such a spot indicates that it is commencing there and is working down the leaf to the rhizome, eating its way as it goes and growing proportionately. The leaf soon turns yellow and by the time the larva reaches the rhizome the leaf is ready to fall off. If it reaches the rhizome it grows rapidly and soon becomes 11/2 to 2 inches long. When full grown the worm emerges from the rhizome into the soil where it pupates. If the little yellow worm can be discovered in the leaf, it is easily crushed and destroyed, but if it reaches the rhizome it must be dug out with either a knife or spoon, and under these circumstances it is possible to treat the excavated rhizome with powdered gypsum as mentioned in the preceding article on root rot. The plant may be lifted for treatment, or if the worm has not penetrated far the injured portion may be easily removed without disturbing the rhizome. No other remedy for this pest has been discovered as yet. It seems impossible to catch it with poison. Several growers have adopted the plan of burning the tops of their Iris in the spring and they claim that this is a very efficacious way of destroying the pest. Use dry leaves or excelsior to start your flame and burn on a dry day when the wind is in the right direction. Burning the tops off of Iris does not seem to injure the rhizome in any way or interfere with their blooming later on in the season.

**EXPLANATORY.** The figures which precede the names denote the value rating according to the American Iris Society's Symposium published in May, 1922. They were carefully compiled by a jury composed of twenty-three members who were selected as capable iris experts, and it is believed that in a great majority of cases they express accurate and well formed opinions. The figures in parentheses directly under the rating denote the number of jurors who expressed a valuation of that variety. The valuation was on a scale of ten in which a grade of 10.0 represented the highest excellence or absolute perfection in both plant and bloom; 9.7 or 9.8 would show the nearest perfection among existing irises; 9.5 would be almost perfectand 9.0 very fine; 8.5 denotes fine, and 8.0 very good; 7.0 would be considered good and lower than that there are very few varieties that we consider worth growing.

These ratings are wonderful guides to purchasers. In considering the worth of an iris it is always well to know the date of introduction and the number of jurors or experts (as shown by the figures in parentheses) who have expressed an opinion. For instance, an iris introduced many years ago and grown now by only a few jurors must be a variety that does well only in certain localities or under certain conditions. Some of the newer European introductions that have been highly praised on the other side have failed to fulfill expectations when grown in this country. The Symposium figures as a whole will be found very valuable and interesting.

SELECTIONS. We offer no collections, as we believe it is better for the purchaser to make his own selections with the aid of the symposium figures which precede the names of all varieties that have been rated. We print a carefully compiled list of 100 of the best varieties which have been tested in our gardens and proven thoroughly satisfactory. In this list we have not included such beautiful and wonderful Iris as Dominion, Caterina, Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, Lady Foster, Magnifica, Anna Farr and others, because they have to be grown with great care on account of their liability to rot. In some sections where the soil is light, as in parts of Long Island, Ohio, and California, many of these varieties can be very successfully grown, but where the soil is heavy or drainage is not perfect, success is uncertain.

### Selected List of 100 Varieties

]	Ratin	g Variety	]	Rating	Variety
1	9.6	Lent A. Williamson	51	8.1	Juniata
$\overline{2}$	9.5	Princess Beatrice	52	8.1	Kathryn Fryer
3	9.4		53	8.1	Ma Mie
4	9.4	Ballerine	54	8.1	Neptune
5	9.1	Lord of June	55	8.1	Parc de Neuilly
6	9.0	Leverrier	56	8.1	Stamboul
7	9.0		57	8.1	Virginia Moore
		Queen Caterina	58		
8	8.9	Alcazar	59	8.0	Col. Candelot
9	8.9	Crimson King		8.0	Dalila
10	8.9	Georgia	60	8.0	Fairy
11	8.8	B. Y. Morrison	61	8.0	Nine Wells
12	8.8	Pallida Dalmatica	62	8.0	Romeo
13	8.8	Shekinah	63	8.0	Sarpedon
14	8.7	Crusader	64	8.0	Violacea Grandiflora
15	8.7	Marsh Marigold	65	7.9	Albert Victor
16	8.7	Opera	66	7.9	Barton Harrington
17	8.6	Afterglow	67	7.9	Iris King
18	8.6	Cluny	68	7.9	Loreley
19	8.6	Edouard Michel	69	7.9	Mrs. Fryer Parisiana
20	8.6	Isoline	70	7.9	Parisiana
21	8.6	Romany	71	7.8	Arnols
22	8.5	Dream	72	7.8	Dawn
23	8.5	Medrano	73	7.8	Eldorado
$\frac{1}{24}$	8.5	Merlin	74	7.8	Jeanne d'Arc
$\overline{25}$	8.5	Moliere	75	7.8	Kochii
26	8.5	Sweet Lavender	76	7.8	Mary Garden
$\frac{1}{27}$	8.4		77	7.8	Minnehaha
28	8.4	Quaker Lady	78	7.8	Mme. de Sevigne
29	8.4	Rhein Nixe	79	7.8	Oriflamme
30	8.4	Troost	80	7.8	Perfection
31	8.4	W. J. Fryer	81	7.8	Swatara
32	8.3	Ambigu	82	7.7	Pocahontas
33	8.3	Anne Leslie	83	7.6	Florentina
34	8.3	Archeveque	84	7.6	Mrs. Alan Gray
35	8.3	Corrida	85	7.6	Nuee d'Orage
36	8.3		86	7.6	Sarabande
37	8.3	Dejazet	87	7.6	Sherwin-Wright
		Dimity	88	7.6	Thelma Perry
38	8.3	La Neige	89	7.5	
39	8.3	Mercedes			Atlas
40	8.3	Mme. Cheri	90	7.5	Caprice
41	8.3	Montezuma	91	7.5	Dalmarius
42	8.3	Prosper Laugier	92	7.5	Fryer's Glory
43	8.3	Seminole	93	7.5	Mithras
44	8.3	Sindikha	94	7.5	Pauline
45	8.3	White Knight	95		Queen Alexandra
46	. 8.2	Delicatissima	96	7.5	Shrewsbury
47	8.2	Lohengrin	97		Viola
48	8.2	Roseway	98		Zua
49	8.2	Tristram	99	7.4	Aurea
50	8.1	Dora Longdon	100	7.4	Hiawatha

Dominion does very well in Movilla Gardens but very poorly in Mr. Wister's private garden in Germantown, less than ten miles away. Rachel Fox, James Boyd, and a few others described in our catalogue, do very well at Haverford and are well worth growing. Duke of Bedford, Bruno and Swazi, although beautiful in England and France, have yet to prove their value in this country. We have them growing under observation but are not yet ready to list them. Cardinal has bloomed very satisfactorily for us and we believe it will obtain a high rating. In another year our list of 100 will doubtless include some if not all of these varieties.

SIZE OF PLANTS. We furnish a division or rhizome and can supply clumps or larger plants in the common, strong-growing varieties at special prices. We do not advise planting clumps, because in that case as soon as the plant is well established it is necessary to take it up for division and consequently no time is gained in securing good bloom.

### Tall Bearded Iris

These include the true Germanica forms which flower during the last two weeks of May, and the later-blooming hybrids of Pallida and Variegata which have been known in gardens for over a hundred years and which bloom the last week of May and the first two weeks of June. Under this heading also are grouped the newer hybrids of Iris Trojana, I Cypriana, and I Ricardii. These produce wonderful flowers, but the hybrids of the two latter species do not always seem well adapted to northern conditions and should be given the driest, sunniest position and especial care.

**NOTE.** In the following list the names of Intermediate, Dwarf Bearded, Beardless Iris, and others are included as a matter of Index, and reference is made to pages giving descriptions.

Explanations of abbreviations and signs in following descriptions: S. signifies "standards" or upright petals; F., "falls" or drooping petals; A. M., "Award of Merit"; F. C. C., "First-Class Certificate"; H. M., "Honorable Mention"; H. C., Highly Commended; C., "Commended"; Cert., "Certificate"; R. H. S., "Royal Horticultural Society of England"; M. H. S., "Massachusetts Horticultural Society"; A. I. S., "American Iris Society"; N. H. F., "National Horticultural Society of France."

All of the varieties listed in this catalogue have been fully tested by us and we can recommend them without hesitation, except in cases where a variety is marked with an asterisk.

- 8.3 ANNE LESLIE. (Sturtevant 1917.) A. M., M. H. S. 1916.
  (17) S. white, with the finest flush of rose on upper half; F. rich carmine, enlivened by an orange beard. Unusual in color. Strong grower; shy bloomer. 27 inches...............................\$2.00
- 8.4 ANNE PAGE. (Hort 1919.) A. M., R. H. S. 1920. Lovely
  (17) pale lavender blue self with large flowers of fine shape. F. long, heavily pencilled with brown at haft, stem stout and erect. One of Sir Arthur Hort's best. 3 feet.........\$15.00
- 8.3 ARCHEVEQUE. (Vilmorin 1911.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. deep (22) purple-violet; F. deep velvety violet. 24 inches....... \$1.00
- 8.4 ARSACE. (Millet 1914.) Ricardii hybrid. S. and F. greyish(8) white to flame-colored blue, bordered with mauve......\$4.00
- 9.2 ASIA. (Yeld 1920.) A. M., R. H. S., S. pale lavender suffused
  (2) and reticulated at the base. F. light violet purple, bluish at the edges, heavily reticulated at the haft, bright yellow beard. 45 inches. \$25.00
- 7.4 AUREA. (Jacques 1830.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. rich
   (22) chrome-yellow. After ninety years its supremacy has only just been challenged by Sherwin-Wright and Virginia Moore. Very late. 24 inches. \$.25
- 7.9 AUTOCRAT. (Cleveland 1920.) S. bright clear blue, dome
  (4) shaped. F. veined with darker blue, shading to lighter blue at edges. Large flowers of great substance. 50 inches....\$2.50
- 9.1 AVALON. (Sturtevant 1918.) Silver Medal, M. H. S. 1916.
  (6) A lustrous pink-lavender of remarkable size and substance. S. overlap at tips; F. flare widely and flowers are held on well-branched stalks. Shy bloomer and weak grower. Very scarce. 40 inches. \$25.00

### Tall Bearded Iris, continued

8.3	BENBOW.	(Bliss 1917.)	A. M., R.	. H. S. 1916.	S. and F. deep
(7)					eveloped stems.
` `	Very fine.	36 inches			\$3.50

- 9.1 BRANDYWINE. (Farr 1920.) S. and F. pale silvery blue;
  (2) distinct orange beard. The general color-effect of the flower is clear china-blue. In some respects it is similar to Crusader, but pronounced by those who have seen it to be far superior. Very fine and very scarce........................\$10.00
- 8.8 B. Y. MORRISON. (Sturtevant 1917.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915.
  (17) S. pale lavender-violet; F. velvety raisin-purple with broad lavender border. Distinct and very handsome. 33 inches \$2.50
- 7.5 CAPRICE. (Vilmorin 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1916. S. rosy(17) red; F. deeper rosy red. Large and handsome. 24 inches. \$ .25
- - CECIL MINTURN. (Farr 1922.) S. and F. uniform shade of cattleya rose; light beard; large flower; dome shaped. A marked improvement in the pink varieties. 24 inches..\$5.00
- 8.6 CLUNY. (Vilmorin 1920.) S. soft lilac-blue; F. a little darker.
  (6) A new, free-flowering Pallida variety. Early. 39 inches \$2.50
  COERULEA, see page 21.

- 8.3 CORRIDA. (Millet 19—.) S. and F. aniline-blue, a little
  (10) darker than Celeste; beard inconspicuous. Makes a fine garden effect. One of the best of the new ones. 36 inches . . . . \$4.00

CRISTATA, see page 22.

### Tall Bearded Iris, continued

- 7.5 DALMARIUS. (Goos & Koenemann 1907.) H. C., R. H. S.
  (20) 1916. S. satiny grey; F. lilae, with silvery sheen. Free bloomer. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. 24 inches...\$ .25
- 7.8 DAWN. (Yeld 1911.) C., R. H. S. 1916. A beautiful sulphur(14) yellow, bronze-veined at the throat; orange beard. A useful acquisition with the coloring of Flavescens. Splendid for massing. Free bloomer and strong grower. 27 inches..\$1.00

DIAMOND, see page 20.

DILKUSH, see page 21.

DOLPHIN, see page 20.

DORAK, see page 22.

- 8.1 DORA LONGDON. (Bliss 1918.) S. cream buff flushed pink
  (13) at center. F. Magenta fading to pale rose purple at edge; styles cream buff. Strong grower. Conspicuous orange beard. We consider it very fine. 30 inches................\$2.00

DOROTHEA, see page 20.

DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON, see page 22.

- 8.5 DREAM. (Sturtevant 1918.) A lilac self. S. arching, deeply
  (12) notched at tip; F. drooping, with a slight flare. A typical "pink" Pallida. Growth vigorous. 36 inches.........\$4.50
- 8.3 DU GUESCLIN. (Bliss 1921.) S. bluish lavender; F. velvety
  (4) violet fading to lavender violet at edges with dark margin. White beard yellow, brown tipped. Growth vigorous. 33 inches. Flowers of same type as Monsignor, but richer and bluer. \$5.00

# LILYWHITE

### **REVISED PRICES FOR 1923**

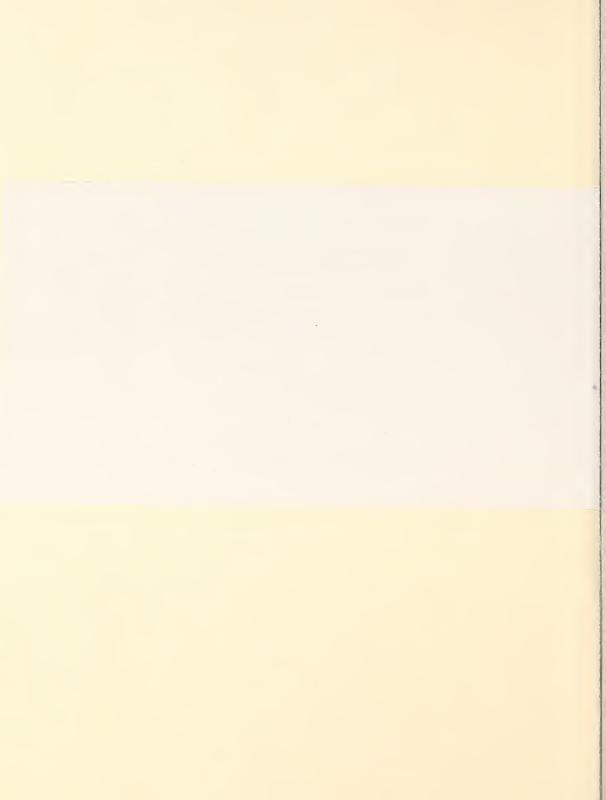
	Per 100 Bulbs	Per 1,000 Bulbs
First size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up	\$6.00	\$50.00
Second size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	5.00	40.00
Third size, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch	4.00	30.00
Fourth size, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch	3.00	25.00
Fifth size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	2.50	20.00
Sixth size, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	2.00	15.00
Bulblets ner 1 000 \$2 00: ner	5.000 \$8.00	

Five per cent off for cash with order. Special discount on large quantities.

As the amount of stock for sale this year is somewhat limited, early orders are advisable.

# H. E. MEADER, Gladiolus Specialist

DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE



- DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.) S. pale buff. F. large, white, spreading, deep mauve purple with pale broad margin heavily reticulated at haft. 30 inches.......................\$4.00
- ECLIPSE, see page 21.

- 7.0 FLAVESCENS. (De Candole). H. C., R. H. S. 1916. A pale
  (23) tint of sulphur yellow with a suggestion of brown veining on the falls. Beard yellow. Splendid for massing and cutting. Should rate much higher. 30 inches..............................\$ .25
- - FRITJOF, see page 21.
- 7.1 GERMANICA ALBA. (Wild; Asia Minor.) C., R. H. S. 1916.
  (11) S. and F. white. Strong grower. Best early white.....\$ .35
  - GIRAN, see page 22.
  - GRACILIPES, see page 22.
- 8.5 GREVIN. (Vilmorin 1920.) S. violet with yellow shading; F.
  (4) dark violet with bright yellow veining; styles yellow. Beard white, inconspicuous. Medium late. 24–27 inches.....\$2.50
- 7.3 GULES. (Bliss 1917.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. reddish lilac; F.
  (6) rich pansy-violet. Large flowers of good form. Strong and free, but color will not appeal to everyone. 42 inches ...\$2.00
- 8.8 HALO. (Yeld 1917.) S. lavender-blue; F. violet-blue. A large
  (4) flower and a vigorous, free-blooming plant. In the same class with Neptune and Lord of June. 36 inches.............\$5.00
  - HAMADAN, see page 22.

7.3 H	ER MAJ	ESTY.	(Perry	1903.)	C., R	. н. s	8. 1916.	S. rose
(22)								pest of the
								ved Queer
	of May	22  in	ches					\$ .35

- 7.9 IRIS KING. (Goos & Koenemann 1907.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916.
  (23) S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. Brilliant colors. Large flowers. Very fine. 24 inches......\$ .50
  ISMALI, see page 22.
- 8.6 ISOLINE. (Vilmorin 1904.) Cert., N. H. F. 1908; A. M.,
  (23) R. H. S. 1910. S. silvery lilac; F. purplish old-rose, golden at the throat; conspicuous orange beard. One of the most beautiful, but in some seasons and locations a poor grower and shy bloomer. 36 inches. \$1.00

- 7.8 KOCHII. (Wild, Italy.) A. M., R. H. S. 1916. S. and F. rich (22) claret-purple. Compact. Handsome. Early. 24 inches. \$\frac{35}{35}\$

LADY LILFORD, se	ee pa	age 2	2.
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- LANCELOT. (Bliss 1919.) Tall, with stout stems, bearing well shaped, self-colored flowers of pale rosy-mauve, with bright orange beard. Very distinct. 36 inches...................\$4.00
- 8.3 LA NEIGE. (Verdier 1912.) Cert., N. H. F. 1914. Glistening
  (17) cream white of good form, but dwarf. S. cupped; F. flaring and tinged with green. Moderate growth. 24 inches....\$1.50
- 9.0 LEVERRIER. (Denis 1917.) S. beautiful shade of mauve. F.
  (7) straight hanging, rich velvety pansy-violet. Very large flowers, carried on tall branching stems. Fragrant, vigorous growth. 42 inches. \$8.00

- 9.1 LORD OF JUNE. (Yeld 1911.) A. M., R. H. S. S. flappy
  (20) lavender-blue; F. rich violet-blue. Large flower with form like Amas. As magnificent as Lady Foster and a strong, vigorous grower. Fruity fragrance. 40 inches...............................\$5.00
- 7.9 LORELEY. (Goos & Koenemann, about 1909.) H. C., R. H. S.
  (23) 1916. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine, bordered with cream.
  One of the most popular of this section. 32 inches.....\$ .35
- 7.8 MADISON COOPER. (Fryer 1919.) S. lemon-yellow, shaded
   (3) bronze; F. maroon-red on bronze-yellow; orange beard. Fragrant......\$2.00

- 7.6 MAUVINE. (Dean 1919.) S. mauve; F. few shades darker; tall
  (6) and free flowering. Handsome and distinct........\$1.00

- 8.4 MERLIN. (Sturtevant 1918.) F. C. C., M. H. S. 1915. S.
  (10) cupped, lavender-violet; F. rich pansy-violet. Massive size. Stout growth. Beard conspicuous bluish. 30 inches....\$3.00
- 7.8 MINNEHAHA. (Farr 1913.) Syn. Eldorado of Farr (not the (13) same as Eldorado of Vilmorin). S. cream-white, shaded yellow; F. cream-white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow. Fragrant. Distinct and attractive. Very large. 24 inches. Mr. Farr considers this one of his best introductions. Should rate much higher......\$2.00

  - MISS ROWE. (Perry 1911.) Stout branching stems bearing numerous large flowers. S. lavender blue. F. purple...\$5.00

- 7.7 MME. BOULLET. (Denis 1919.) C., R. H. S. 1916. S. deep (9) colonial buff, minutely dotted and veined brown; F. greyish yellow, minutely dotted and veined mauve, beard yellow, tipped brown. Medium size. A very distinct novelty that instantly attracts attention. Described by Mr. Wister as a "yellowish Plicata-Squalens, with shadings like Mary Garden". \$2.00

<ul> <li>8.5 MME. CHOBAUT. (Denis 1916.) Pale citron yellow. F.</li> <li>(4) flaring, faintly veined pale brownish vinaceous; beard yellow, dull brown tipped. The red veining on pale yellow-green ground forms an unusually clean and sharp contrast. Clover scented. Growth vigorous. 36 inches</li></ul>
7.8 MME. DE SEVIGNE. (Denis 1916.) A fine, tall, large Plicata, (8) with heavy violet-purple markings. 40 inches\$1.50

- 8.1 MME. LOUESSE. (Europe 1860.) S. white with purple vein-
- MOA. (Bliss 1919.) S. of pure violet color, broad, arching, almost circular. F. deep violet purple or pansy-violet, smooth and flat. Enormous flowers of great substance. Dominion rate. Slow grower. Very scarce. 42 inches............\$50.00 \*9.0 MOA.
- 8.5 MOLIERE.
- \*8.3 MONTEZUMA. (Farr 1909.) S. deep golden yellow, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown. Unique. Striking. 18 inches...................\$1.50
- 8.2 MOUNT PENN. (Farr 1909.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimsonlilac; conspicuous deep orange beard. Tall. Growth moderate. 30 inches.....\$1.00
- 7.6 MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Foster 1909.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916. S.(22) and F. a delicate, pale rose-mauve. Free bloomer. Apt to bloom early and again in summer. Growth vigorous. Deserves higher rating. 30 inches.....\$ .35
- 7.9 MRS. FRYER. (Fryer 1917.) S. white shaded heliotrope. F.
  (8) purple-crimson, border lighter shade, white veins from center to base; orange beard. 32 inches.....\$1.50
- 6.8 MRS. NEUBRONNER. (Ware 189-.) H. C., R. H. S. 1916.
   (21) Very deep golden yellow. Not as tall as Aurea. 23 inches. \$ .35
  - MRS. TINLEY. RS. TINLEY. (Bliss 1919.) Large flowers of intense self violet blue with characteristic golden blotch. Makes a magnificent plant. Early. 36 inches.....\$5.00
- 7.4 NAUSHON.
- 7.4 NAVAJO. (Farr 1913.) S. light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender;
  (12) F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. Large. Distinct. 32 inches. \$1.00
- 7.3 NIBELUNGEN. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.) A. M., R. H. S.
  (20) 1916. S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple on bronze. Very large, but whole effect dingy. A strong grower and free bloomer. 30 inches.....\$ .25
- 8.0 NINE WELLS. (Foster 1909.) S. light violet; F. deep purple(15) violet showing white ground at the throat. Dark and velvety.
  Stems often fall over. 40 inches. \$1.00

- 7.6 NUEE D'ORAGE. (Verdier 1905.) Syn. Storm Cloud. Cert.,
  (19) N. H. F. 1905. S. slatey grey; F. bronze and purple. Large flowers. Use as a specimen rather than in mass. 24 inches.\$ .75
  - OLIVIA. (Hort 1920.) S. and F. soft lavender. Very large blooms carried on tall dark-colored stems. 40 inches....\$6.00
- 8.7 OPERA. (Vilmorin 1916.) Cert., N. H. F. 1914. S. reddish
  (15) lilac; F. purple-violet, very dark and velvety. Gives a purplish effect, but more reddish than Alcazar. Early. 28 inches. \$5.00

- 7.9 PARISIANA. (Vilmorin 1911.) S. white ground, dotted and
  (19) shaded lilac-purple; F. white, frilled at the edge with lilac.
  Large flowers. 30 inches......\$.50
  Parvar, see page 22.
- 7.5 PAULINE. (Farr 1913.) S. and F. rich pansy-violet, with deep (15) orange beard. Fragrant. Very large. 36 inches.......\$ .50
- 8.0 PERRY'S FAVORITE. (Perry 1911.) Slender, branched stems
  (2) bearing numerous flowers of great size, uniform shade of rich violet; F. broad with a most remarkable white crest....\$2.50

### Tall Bearded Iris, continued

PRINCE VICTOR, see page 21.

- - PROSPERO. (Yeld 1920.) A. M., R. H. S. 1920. S. pale lavender flushed with yellow at base. F. deep red-purple with lighter shading at margin. Heavily marked with brown at the haft. Deep orange beard. Strong grower. 48 inches. This has not been rated yet, but Mr. Wister believes it will rate high above 9..........\$5.00

QUEEN FLAVIA, see page 21.

- 7.5 RACHEL FOX. (Jacobs 1920.) S. pale gold, arching and slightly cupped; F. drooping, of golden yellow with an iridescent blue flush, the flush being deepest through center of F. A strong grower and free bloomer. Flowers about the size of Quaker Lady......\$2.50

- 5.9 REV. WURTELE. (Fryer 1917.) S. purple-bronze; F. rich
  (6) velvety royal purple, lighter at the edge, reticulated light yellow at base and veined brown; yellow beard. Very distinctive and deserves much higher rating. Fragrant. 18 inches.
  5.75

- 8.3 RODNEY. (Bliss 1919.) Large flower of violet-blue. S. domed;
  (5) F. drooping, and satiny; similar to Benbow but a shade lighter. Strong grower. 36 inches......................\$2.00

### Tall Bearded Iris, continued

- 6.9 ROSE UNIQUE. (Farr 1910.) S. and F. violet-rose. First of (20) this type to bloom third week of May. 26 inches.....\$ .50
- 8.2 ROSEWAY. (Bliss 1919.) A deep red-pink Pallida with no
   (5) purple; very broad orange beard. An improved Queen of May; lighter and pinker than Caprice. Very early...........\$2.50

ROYAL, see page 21.

SCHNEEKUPPE, see page 21.

- 7.6 SHERWIN-WRIGHT. (Kohankie 1915.) S. and F. golden
  (22) yellow. Vigorous growing, free-flowering. 24 inches....\$ .50

SHIRIN, see page 22.

- 8.3 SINDJKHA. (Sturtevant 1918.) S. deep blue lavender shading
  (13) to dark olive buff. F. light mauve deepening to manganese violet. Strong grower. Makes a fine handsome plant. 48 inches.
  \$4.00

SOCRATES, see page 21.

\*9.3 SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU. (Millet 1914.) A brilliant velvety black purple; large flower of exceptional substance. S. overlapping; F. drooping. Stalk high and widely branched. Very beautiful. Strong grower. 40 inches.................................\$7.00

SPEEDWELL, see page 21.

## H. E. MEADER

# Gladiolus Specialist

DOVER, N. H.

# SPECIAL PRICE-LIST OF NORTHERN GROWN GLADIOLUS BULBS

AWARDED FIRST PRIZES

American Gladiolus Society
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Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, 1912-1922

My Stock is Clean, Healthy, Vigorous and grown in soil especially adapted to Gladiolus culture; harvested under my personal supervision by skilled help familiar with the work.

Varieties marked (K) are of Kunderd origination.

Will ship orders when desired, but order early, as surplus is always sold before Spring. Twenty-five bulbs at 100 rate; 100 at 1000 rate. Five per cent discount for Cash with order. Careful packing without extra charge.

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STANDARD CUT-FLOWER VARIETIES	Per	No. 1 1½ in. up	No. 2 1¼ to 1½ in.	No. 3 1 to 11/1 in.	No. 4	No. 5 ½ Io <sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub> in.	No. 6 %in.andless	Bulblets per 1000
America. Pale Pink. Large open flowers	1000	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$10.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ .50
Crackerjack. Velvety Dark Red	1000	20.00	16.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	.50
Crystal White. Snow White. Red diamond blotch	1000	35.00	25.00	18.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	.75
Empress of India. Darkest Velvety Maroon	1000	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	. 50
lda Van (K). Bright Orange Scarlet	1000	25.00	20.00	15.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	.50
Independence. Clear Goral Pink	1000	25.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	5,00	.50
Lilywhite (K). Best and Earliest. Pure white	1000	50.00	40.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	2.00
Liberty. Large, Vigorous Red. White throat	1000	25.00	20.00	18.00	15.00	8.00	5.00	.40
Mrs. Francis King. Showy Flame Red	1000	20.00	16.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	.40
MRS. FRANK PENGLEION (K). Orchid Pink. Brilliant red throat	1000	40.00	30.00	20.00	14.00	10.00	6,00	.75
Mrs. Watt. Royal Red Rose, Solid Crimson	1000	35.00	25.00	15.00				.50
Peace. Largest, Vigorous, Late White	1000	25.00	20.00	16.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	.50
Rouge Torch. Creamy White, Flamed Scarlet	1000	40.00	30.00	25.00	15.00	12.00	8.00	1.00
Schwaben. Soft Sulphur Yellow	1000	40.00	30.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	.75
Halley. Finest Salmon Pink, early	1000	25.00	18.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	3.00	.50
Wilbrink. Soft Flesh Pink, very early	1000	45.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	12.00	6.00	1.00
Princepine. Bright Searlet. White throat	1000	30.00	25.00	18.00	13.00	8.50	6.00	1.00
Baron Hulot. Dark Violet Blue.	1000	60.00	50.00	40.00	20.00	15.00		1.50
Niagara. Soft Buff Yellow	1000	40.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	. 8.00	.75
The Pearl. Extra Early. Soft Pink. White throat	1000	35.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	8.00	5.00	1.00
Herada. Clear Glistening Mauve	1000	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	3.00
Gretchen Zang. Giant, Soft Salmon Pink	1000	50.00	40.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	3.00
Extra Fancy Florists' Mixture. Strictly High Grade	1000	25.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	.50
Primulinus Hybrids. Nasturtium Shades	1000	30.00	25.00	18.00	14.00	9.00	6.00	. 50
Ideal Mixture. Absolutely Nothing Finer	1000	35.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	.75
Anna Eberins. Velvety reddish purple	100	20.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	10.00		8.00
Myrtle (K). Clear Mayflower Pink	100	6.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	2,50	1.50	1.50
Crimson Glow. Giant Glowing Scarlet	100	15.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	5.00
MRS. OR. NORTON (K). Exquisite Pinkish White. Soft yellow throat	100	15.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	2.50	2.00
Mrs. G. W. Moulton (K). Giant Rose Red	100	30.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Prince of Wales.	100	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.50
Peacock. Iris Blue. Pansy throat	100	30.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	12.00	8.00	2.00
Le Marechal Foch. Giant Pale Pink. Extra Early	100	10.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Alice Tiplady (K). Orange Saffron. Prim.	100	12.00	10.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
Red Emperor. Enormous Blood Red	100	7.00	6.00			-		3.00
Louise. Soft Lavender. Very large flower	100	25.00						8.00
Helen Franklin (K). Ruffled White	100	12.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.00
Grand Violet. Royal Violet Purple	100	15.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
Golden Girl. Giant Golden Yellow. Prim.	100	25.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	20.00
E. J. Shaylor (K). Ruffled, Solid Rose Pink	100	35.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	12.00	25.00
Flora. Wonderful New Solid Canary Yellow	100	15.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.00
Red Amarillas (K). Deep Blood Red, Giant Flower	100	12.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	6.00
May Toy. Beautiful Orange Yellow. Prim.	100	5.00	4.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	1.00	2.00



### Tall Bearded Iris, continued

- 8.1 STAMBOUL. (England 1916.) S. cupped, light blue; F. rich
  (12) violet-blue. Large flower, very handsome and fragrant. Free bloomer, moderate growth, but strong with us. 36 inches \$2.00
  - STATELLAE, see page 21.
- - SWAZI. (Bliss 1922.) Large flower of Dominion type. S. arching, dull bluish violet; F. flaring to drooping, velvety blackish violet; stalk low and widely branched; growth vigorous. 36 inches. Finest flower of the Dominion type....

- 7.4 TAMAR. (Bliss 1920.) S. reddish lilac; F. veined and suffused
   deeper. A magnificent, though not extra-large flower, with semi-spreading falls. Large, showy plant and rampant grower. Splendid as a mass. 42 inches...................................\$1.00

TECTORUM, see page 22.

TECTORUM ALBA, see page 22.

- 7.5 TREGASTEL. (Millet 19—.) S. lilac-violet, shaded slate; F.
  (3) velvety purple-garnet, streaked yellow; beard yellow...\$.75
- 8.4 TROOST. (Denis 1908.) S. deep rosy purple; F. paler veined
  (8) violet, which changes to brown in the upper part, giving a distinctive appearance. Unique on account of the brown shading on the haft. Very beautiful. 24 inches......\$3.50

### Tall Bearded Iris, continued

- - UNDINE. (Koehler 1922.) S. lovely shade of deep lavender; F. rich velvety purple. Yellow beard. Strong grower..\$3.00
- 8.3 UTE CHIEF. (Farr 1920.) S. light blue-violet; F. rich royal
   (6) purple, heavily reticulated. Practically identical with "Alcazar." Extra large. 36 inches.

WALHALLA, see page 21.

- 7.3 WINDHAM. (Farr 1909.)
  S. soft lavender-pink; F. heavily
  veined with darker shades.
  20 inches...................................\$1.00
- 7.2 WYOMISSING. (Farr 1909.) S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border.
   A fine flower but a little washy and does not go well with other pinks or with purples. Strong grower and free bloomer..\$ .25

ZWANENBURG, see page 22.

### Intermediate Iris

These are hybrids of the Dwarf Bearded varieties crossed with the later Tall Bearded sorts, raised by Caparne and by Goos & Koenemann, and are intermediate in growth and in season. They are useful in continuing the Iris season, and bloom here during most of the month of May.

- 7.1 DOLPHIN. (Caparne 1901.) S. light blue; F. violet-purple.
  (6) One of the earliest and largest of intermediates. 18 inches.\$ .25

### Intermediate Iris, continued

- 7.3 WALHALLA. (Goos & Koenemann 1908.) S. and F. blue and
   (19) purple, on order of Fritjof, but not so tall. Strong grower and free bloomer......\$ .25

### **Dwarf Bearded Iris**

These varieties are mostly forms or hybrids of Iris pumila and I. Chamaeiris. They are from 3 inches to 1 foot in height, and bloom from mid-April to mid-May, in ordinary seasons, in the latitude of Philadelphia. They are useful for edging garden borders and are perfectly hardy though often of rather delicate growth.

- 7.5 STATELLÆ. (Wild.) Syn. Lutescens statellae. Another white
   (9) variety, but containing more yellow than Schneekuppe. 18 inches.....\$.35

### **Oncocyclus and Pogoniris Hybrids**

These are grouped by themselves because they are not suited for ordinary culture. Some of them are more curious than beautiful, and all but the last are weak growers and demand especial care. Though by no means new, they are still very scarce. Our stock is limited.

7.6 DILKUSH. (Foster 1909.) S. violet with richly netted veinings;
(8) F. reddish purple with black throat and yellow beard. Very large, rounded flower. A beauty. 27 inches..........\$5.00

### Oncocylus and Pogoniris Hybrids, continued

- 7.9 GIRAN. (Foster 1913.)
  A. M., R. H. S. S. and F. distinct
  (4) crimson-purple. Faintly veined. Very showy..........\$3.00

- 7.5 PARVAR. (Foster 1909.) Deep blackish violet with bronze.
  (12) Very rich color. Distinct from all others...................................\$1.00
- 8.5 ZWANENBURG. (Denis 1909.) Lutescens Aurea × Susiana.
  (4) A curious greenish yellow flower. Free bloomer, coming with first of intermediates and lasting nearly three weeks. The only strong grower of this section.
  \$2.50

### Crested Iris . Evansia

# Beardless Iris

### **Apogon Varieties**

The species of this section are not yet known and appreciated as they should be in our gardens. They thrive best in moist situations, but they will all do well under ordinary garden treatment without artificial moisture. Transplanting is best done in Spring or in July or August, late planting being risky with some varieties, and roots must be kept moist and plants watered until established. All the Apogon species (except Kaempferi) begin to bloom with the Tall Bearded Iris and continue several weeks, in normal years, in latitude of Philadelphia, blooming from June 1 to 15 or 20.

DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1918.) Foliosa × Fulva. On first opening the texture is that of velvet, so that the glowing royal purple is of exceeding depth. The style arms and bases of the flower parts are duller purple, flushed with terra-cotta and brownish hues. The accent comes from a thin line of yellow on the falls in the place where the Beardless Irises commonly have a yellow blotch. Beautiful. \$2.00

### Apogon Varieties, continued GRAMINEA. Blue purple and white, very dainty, deliciously scented..... MONSPUR. (Foster, about 1900.) Monspur × Spuria. Various shades of blue, giving fine massed effects.....\$ .35 ORIENTALIS, BLUE KING. (Japan.) Deep purplish blue. Flowers of good size. Brought from Japan by Peter Barr............\$ .25 ORIENTALIS, SNOW QUEEN. (Japan.) F. C. C., R. H. S. 1902. Pure white form. Brought from Japan by Peter Barr.....\$ .25 PSEUDACORUS. (Europe.) Common Yellow Water-Flag. Bright yellow. This and the Versicolor varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. May and June. 40 inches... SIBIRICA, EMPEROR. (Japan.) A. M., R. H. S. 1914. Deep violet-blue. Large flower; F. nearly 2 inches across, borne well above foliage on 4-foot stalks. A three- or four-year old plant makes a magnificent garden specimen. Outclasses all the older Sibirica varieties..... SIBERICA GEO. WALLACE. Azure-blue; F. marked white. Extra fine. 36 inches ..... SIBIRICA GRANDIS. Violet, reticulated white. Very tall...\$ .35 SIBIRICA, PERRY'S BLUE. (Perry 1912.) A wonderful pale VERSICOLOR. (Common American Water-Flag). Violet-blue. Excellent for streams and ponds. June and July......\$ .35

### Japanese Varieties (Iris Kaempferi)

These were first brought to America about 1870 and are greatly admired for their large size and rich coloring. They begin to bloom as the other Apogons are finishing, about June 15 to 20, in Philadelphia, reach their height about June 25 to July 1, and continue until July 10 to 15. They thrive in any good garden soil, but for large flowers should be given copious waterings in May and June. They should not be planted where water will stand in winter. Transplant in spring, or in July and August. Later planting is unsafe.

The Japanese nurserymen have unfortunately been entirely unscrupulous in sending out varieties untrue to name and description and the confusion resulting has been increased by difficulty in copying Japanese spelling, by the various translations of the Japanese names, and by the renaming of varieties by European and American nurserymen, so that at the present time the nomenclature of Japanese Iris is in an utter state of chaos. It is to be hoped that the American Iris Society will succeed in its attempt to unravel this confusion: until it does we can only offer Japanese varieties in mixture. We can supply very choice plants without names, at \$2.00 per dozen or \$15.00 per hundred.



# **PEONIES**

Double Herbaceous Single and Japanese

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